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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/717,071	11/19/2003	Reza Shahidi	4740-250	7244

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EXAMINER

GESESSE, TILAHUN

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2618

DATE MAILED: 12/12/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/717,071

Applicant(s)

SHAHIDI ET AL.

Examiner

Tilahun B. Gesesse

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 19 November 2006.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☐ Claim(s) 1-45 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-45 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>3/31/05 & 9/19/05</u> . | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-45 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable Dillon et al (US 2002/0137520) in view of Lewis et al (US 6,847,821).

As to claims 1,19, Dillon teaches a method of prioritizing voice over data service in a wireless communication network, (see abstract and page 2, paragraph 0016, lines 13, determining whether the cell is in overload condition whether the voice users who are at the maximum gain level. The method includes reducing the gains of non-priority users (data users) or whether the voice call in danger is either save or lost. fig.3) comprising:

Dillon teaches the combined usage exceeds a resource release threshold,(see page 3, paragraph 0025-0028).

Dillon teaches reducing the combined usage by a desired amount by modifying ongoing service to one of the current data users (see page 3, paragraph 30) in which the non-priority traffic channel gain area reduce (the non-priority traffic is data traffic).

Dillon does not teach monitoring a combined usage of a shared network resource by voice and data users.

However, Lewis teaches monitoring a combined usage of a shared network resource by current voice and data users (see abstract) in which, Lewis teaches a method in a wireless communication network, for the simultaneous transmission of voice and non-voice data over a signal dedicated radio frequency channel. Dillon and Lewis teaches monitoring traffic and managing the service, then, it would have been obvious to an artisan of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to monitor the combined usage of shared network resources in Dillon system, as evidenced by Lewis , in order to allow voice and non-voice data transmit in a single channel , thus freeing other channels for other tasks or resource capacity of the system (see col. 1, lines 65-col2, line 2).

Claim 2, Dillon does not teach monitoring a combined usage of a shared network resource by voice and data users.

However, Lewis teaches monitoring a combined usage of a shared network resource by current voice and data users (see abstract). Dillon and Lewis teaches monitoring traffic and managing the service, then, it would have been obvious to an artisan of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to monitor the combined usage of shared network resources in Dillon system, as evidenced by Lewis, in order to allow voice and non-voice data transmit in a single channel , thus freeing other channels for other tasks or freeing resource capacity for the system (see col. 1, lines 65-col2, line 2).

Claims 3-4, Lewis teaches reducing the combined usage a desired amount by modifying ongoing service to one of the current data users comprises reducing a

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transmit power allocation for one or more of the current data users (see page 3, paragraph 0032-page 4, paragraph 0035 and figure 4).

Claims 5,22 Lewis teaches reducing a transmit power allocation for one or more of the current data users comprises reducing a data rate of a forward link channel associated with each of the one or more current data users (see page 3, paragraph 0032-page 4, paragraph 0035 and figure 4).

Claims 7,20-21 Lewis teaches reducing a transmit power allocation for one of the current data users comprises changing a radio service configuration of each of the one current data users (see page 3, paragraph 0025-0030 and figure 3).

Claim 6, Dillon teaches reducing a transmit power allocation for one of the current data users comprises reducing an encoding rate of a forward link channel associated with each of the one current data users (page 2, paragraph 0016 , identifying associated of priority level and non-priority level , where the voice is maximum level and reduce the gain of non-priority level until the cell recover form the an overload situation or until the voice call in danger is either saved or lost) in which the gain of non-priority (data or HSD) reduced then, an encoding rate of a forward link channel associated with data users is reduced.

Claims 8,17,18,25-30 Dillon teaches selecting the one current data users for reduction of allocated transmit power based on ranking the current data users according to a forward link power-to-data-rate metric and choosing a number of current data users in rank order to achieve the desired amount of reduction (see page 3, paragraph 0025-

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0030 and figure 3) in which calculate E_c/I_o associate with priority gain of each channel upon all voice users at maximum gain reduce non-priority gain (data).

Claims 9,15, Lewis teaches choosing a particular one of the current data users for modification of ongoing service according to an overall service objective comprising a throughput objective that penalizes one to maintain data service throughput (see page 3, paragraph 0025-0030 and figure 3).

Claims 13,16 Lewis teaches reducing the combined usage by a desired amount by modifying ongoing service to one of the current data users comprises reducing an aggregate usage of the shared network resource by the data users subject to one minimum usage constraints such that resources are not released from the current data users in violation of any minimum usage constraint (see page 3, paragraph 0025-0030 and figure 3).

As to claims 14,Dillon teaches a method of dynamically prioritizing voice over data service in a wireless communication network, (see abstract and page 2, paragraph 0016, lines 13, determining whether the cell is in overload condition whether the voice users who are at the maximum gain level. The method includes reducing the gains of non-priority users (data users) or whether the voice call in danger is either save or lost. fig.3) comprising :

Dillon teaches the combined usage exceeds a resource release threshold,(see page 3, paragraph 0025-0028).

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Dillon teaches reducing the combined usage by a desired amount by modifying ongoing service to one of the current data users (see page 3, paragraph 30) in which the non-priority traffic channel gain area reduce (the non-priority traffic is data traffic).

Dillon does not teach monitoring a combined usage of a shared network resource by voice and data users.

However, Lewis teaches monitoring a combined usage of a shared network resource by current voice and data users (see abstract) in which, Lewis teaches a method in a wireless communication network, for the simultaneous transmission of voice and non-voice data over a signal dedicated radio frequency channel. Dillon and Lewis teaches monitoring traffic and managing the service, then, it would have been obvious to an artisan of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to monitor the combined usage of shared network resources in Dillon system , as evidenced by Lewis , in order to allow voice and non-voice data transmit in a single channel , thus freeing other channels for other tasks or resource capacity of the system (see col. 1, lines 65-col2, line 2).

Claims 10-11, Dillon teaches monitoring usage of forward link spreading codes at a network radio base station (see page 3, paragraph 0031-page 4, paragraph 0035 and figure 4).

Claim 12, 23-24, Dillon teaches reducing forward link spreading code usage for one of the current data users comprises changing a spreading code assignment for each of the one current data users from a spreading code in a base set of spreading codes to a spreading code in an extended set of spreading codes (see page 3,

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paragraph 0031-page 4, paragraph 0035 and figure 4).

Claims 31-34,37,42-45 Dillon teaches a radio base station comprising: a wireless communication network, (see abstract and page 2, paragraph 0016, lines 13, determining whether the cell is in overload condition whether the voice users who are at the maximum gain level. The method includes reducing the gains of non-priority users (data users) or whether the voice call in danger is either save or lost. fig.3) comprising:

Dillon teaches the combined usage exceeds a resource release threshold,(see page 3, paragraph 0025-0028).

Dillon teaches reducing the combined usage by a desired amount by modifying ongoing service to one of the current data users (see page 3, paragraph 30) in which the non-priority traffic channel gain area reduce (the non-priority traffic is data traffic).

Dillon does not teach monitoring a combined usage of a shared network resource by voice and data users.

However, Lewis teaches monitoring a combined usage of a shared network resource by current voice and data users (see abstract) in which, Lewis teaches a method in a wireless communication network, for the simultaneous transmission of voice and non-voice data over a signal dedicated radio frequency channel. Dillon and Lewis teaches monitoring traffic and managing the service, then, it would have been obvious to an artisan of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to monitor the combined usage of shared network resources in Dillon system , as evidenced by Lewis , in order to allow voice and non-voice data transmit in a single

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channel , thus freeing other channels for other tasks or resource capacity of the system (see col. 1, lines 65-col2, line 2).

Claim 35, Dillon teaches as explained in claim 34, Dillon, further teaches cdma2000 radio base station (see page 2, paragraph 0019).

Claims 36,40-41, Dillon teaches base station IS2000, it is inherent to utilize supplementary channel (see page 3, paragraph 0031-page 4, paragraph 0035 and figure 4, page 2, paragraph 0019).

Claims 38-39, Dillon teaches reducing a transmit power allocation for one of the current data users comprises reducing an encoding rate of a forward link channel associated with each of the one current data users (page 2, paragraph 0016 , identifying associated of priority level and non-priority level , where the voice is maximum level and reduce the gain of non-priority level until the cell recover form the an overload situation or until the voice call in danger is either saved or lost) in which the gain of non-priority (data or HSD) reduced then, an encoding rate of a forward link channel associated with data users is reduced.

Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Oses (US 2004/0142715) teaches manage the power to voice and data channels and other control channel at difference level (see abstract and figs 1 and 4).

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Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Tilahun B Gesesse whose telephone number is 571-272-7879. The examiner can normally be reached on flexible schedule.

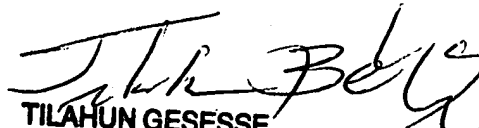
If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Edward Urban can be reached on 571-272-7899.

The Central FAX Number is 571-273-8300. For patent related correspondence, hand carry deliveries must be made to the Customer Service Window (now located at the Randolph Building, 401 Dulany Street, Alexandria, VA 22314), and facsimile transmissions must be sent to the Central FAX number, unless an exception applies.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

TG

11/15/06


TILAHUN GESESSE
PRIMARY EXAMINER